

## The Times-Dispatch.

Published Daily and Weekly

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1903.

## Secession, Old and New.

In his statement explaining and justifying the action of President Roosevelt in the Panama revolution, Secretary Hay says:

"This brings us to the sudden and startling events which have so recently attracted the attention of this country and of the world. Although there has been no lack for many years past of numerous causes of discontent and anxiety among the people of Panama, it appears that the failure of the canal treaty convinced them that there was nothing more to be hoped for in their connection with the Colombian Government, which had never proved entirely satisfactory.

"They went to work with that talent for prompt and secret organization to which there is no parallel among people of Northern blood; they prepared the machinery of revolution in advance, and suddenly in a single day, without the firing of a shot, with the exception of a few shells that were thrown into the city of Panama, they accomplished their independence. A government consisting of leading citizens of the State was at once organized and proclaimed to the world. A part of the Colombian forces joined the revolution. The rest returned to Colombia, and so far as we are able to judge, the new republic begins its career with no organized opposition throughout the entire extent of the territory."

"This is, to all intents and purposes, a justification on the part of Secretary Hay of the actions of the citizens of Panama. Panama was a State in the Republic of Colombia, and the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama is of vital importance to the people of that State. The United States Government had proposed a treaty with the Republic of Panama under which this canal was to be constructed upon terms of liberality to Colombia. The treaty was agreed to by the representative in Washington of the Colombian Government, but the Colombian Senate refused to ratify it, imposing terms which the United States could not entertain. The people of Panama, seeing that this great enterprise, in which they were so deeply concerned, was about to come to naught through the caprice or stupidity or what not of the Colombian Senate, took matters into their own hands. They seceded from the Union of States of Colombia, and set up a government of their own. Whether or not they had a right under their 'Articles of Confederation' to secede, we do not know, but they had the 'divine right of revolution,' and they acted upon it, and Secretary Hay and President Roosevelt evidently justified them in their course.

And be it remembered that this revolt was for business reasons only. The people of Panama wanted the canal, the government of Colombia was standing in the way, and the people of Panama rebelled and set up a government of their own. It was secession, pure and simple, and as soon as Panama seceded it was recognized as a new republic by the President of the United States.

Naturally and necessarily, this turns the thoughts of the Southern people to a somewhat similar event which occurred in the early sixties. Certain States of the South, being dissatisfied with the manner in which they were treated by the United States Government, exercised their rights as sovereign States, exercised the rights which they reserved to themselves when they entered into the Union, seceded from the United States and set up the Southern Confederacy. "On the part of these States," said Mr. Stephens, "which had allied themselves in a common cause, war was maintained and carried on purely in defense of this great right claimed by them of State sovereignty and self-government, which they, with their associates, had achieved in their common struggle with Great Britain, under the declaration of 1776, and which, in their judgment, lay at the foundation of the whole structure of America's free institution."

"The Southern States did not make war upon the United States; they seceded, but all that they asked was to be left alone. They did not propose to interfere with other States which remained in the Union. They did not propose to coerce any State into the Confederacy nor to lift their hand against the United States of the North. They proposed simply to withdraw from the Union, which had become distasteful and oppressive to them, and they took this course in the interest of peace. If they had been left alone, there had been no war. The war was not brought on by the South, but by the North. The President of the United States at that time thought that secession was a thing not to be tolerated, and he called for troops to whip the South back into the Union.

But sentiment in Washington has changed since that day. President Roosevelt and his Secretary of State and the members of his Cabinet evidently think that secession in Panama is a very beau-

tiful thing and full of righteousness. "O, noble secessionists," say they, "peace be unto you. Have a canal with us."

It is an interesting coincidence that the secession Republic of Panama was recognized on the very day that the Confederate veterans were celebrating the Crater fight in Petersburg. It seems to us, therefore, most appropriate that the secession Republic of Panama, which is composed of one State, should adopt as its standard the "Bonnie Blue Flag That Bears a Single Star."

## "Good-Natured Polypus."

The Emperor William has had an operation performed on him for the removal of a "polypus" from his larynx, but there are some who suspect that what is described by the specialists as "a good-natured polypus," in reality may be a cancer.

It seems not to have been known heretofore that the Emperor had any trouble at all with his throat, and the announcement just made has caused no little comment, not to say excitement in Berlin and other capitals.

It will be recalled that Frederick III. did not live more than three months after he ascended the throne. While the English and German specialists differed at the time as to whether his fatal disease was cancer or not, that it was cancer now seems fairly well settled.

The Empress Frederick is said to have died from dropsy, but it was known that she, too, had cancer. So cancer might quite naturally come to Emperor William by inheritance.

He seems not to have known of the growth in his larynx until a few days ago, and suffered no discomfort from it.

However, we have no ground for discrediting the bulletins put forth by Professor Moritz and Drs. von Lentholt, Schmidt and Ilberg, backed as they are by the report of Professor Johannes Orth, the famous cancer specialist, who succeeded the late Professor Verchow in the chair of pathological anatomy in the University of Berlin, and who has given as his opinion that "it is only a question of a 'benign connective tissue polypus.'"

Emperor William is able to take his daily walk, but is served with liquid foods only. "His general health has never been so good," we are told. A "good-natured polypus" is all he is suffering from, reiterates the specialists. The suggestion is made that they may be pursuing the same policy of concealment that was pursued in the case of Pope Leo X., but on the contrary, we should suppose that that experience would lead them to treat the public with the utmost frankness. We conclude, therefore, that they have done so, and that the Emperor's malady is really what they say it is.

## The Cotton Crop.

Cotton is still climbing in price, and this year the rise has come in time to give the benefit to the farmer.

In order to show what the high price of cotton means to the South and the Southern railroads, Messrs. Scott and Stringfellow, of this city, have kindly prepared for The Times-Dispatch the following table, showing the comparative value of the cotton crop this year and last:

	1902-'03	1901-'02	Value this year	Value last year	Increase over last year
Georgia	1,498,000	1,408,000	\$2,764,500	\$1,785,500	\$979,000
Alabama	1,065,000	984,120	\$2,041,250	\$1,841,250	\$200,000
South Carolina	955,000	52,750	\$1,804,750	\$1,404,750	\$399,000
Louisiana	864,000	47,736,000	\$1,736,000	\$1,736,000	\$0
North Carolina	504,000	27,846,000	\$1,008,000	\$1,008,000	\$0
Tennessee	202,000	16,740,750	\$404,000	\$3,340,750	\$2,936,750
Florida	60,000	3,315,000	\$120,000	\$6,630,000	\$6,510,000
Total	5,249,000	329,067,250	\$10,277,250	\$22,701,250	\$12,424,000

These figures become all the more significant when it is remembered that every dollar of this money is paid to Southern planters, and is added to the South's wealth.

## Cry for White Servants.

The Commissioner of Immigration is receiving urgent calls from all parts of the country for white servants, and these calls are in part from the South. After telling the commissioner in five or six pages all her past woes as an employer of negro help, a woman in Tallahassee, Fla., says:

"I live in the cotton belt, and the present generation of colored girls is becoming quite impossible for house servants. Another letter from Fairfax, Va., says: 'The people are in great need of servants, as the negroes have become so bad that we cannot have them at all.'"

Another from Richmond, Va.: 'I prefer white servants, they being more painstaking and cleanly in their work, and the supply of white help is very limited here.'"

But, for all that, Southern people, as a rule, prefer negro servants.

## The General Assembly.

The General Assembly of Virginia convenes to-day, and Richmond extends the hand of welcome and hospitality to the returning members. We were all sorry when they left and we are all glad that they have returned.

There are many matters of importance to come before the General Assembly, not the least of which is the measure providing for a general legalized primary system. It is to be hoped that such a measure, carefully framed, will be enacted into law before the present session shall have terminated. That is the only remedy, we believe, for the clashes that are likely to occur between the Democratic county committees and the Democratic State Committee, in cases where primary elections are held in this

or that county or city under a special statute.

The Heirloom contest, which has attracted so much attention, was a case in point. As the primary election was held under a special statute, the county committee claimed that its action was not subject to review by the State Committee, and when an appeal was made and a decision of the county committee reversed, that committee refused to abide by the decision of the State Committee, and much confusion was caused. It is very much better for all such contests to be decided within the party rather than in the courts, and the sensible thing for the Legislature to do is to enact a general law providing for primaries, the manner in which they shall be held, and the manner in which contests shall be decided.

We hope also that the Legislature will adopt a measure that will give Virginia (the benefit of the Torrens land registry system.

Mystery surrounds the death of Martin Loew, and the critical illness of Ephraim Stone, members of the senior class of the Dental School of the Maryland University, at Baltimore. Occupants of adjoining rooms were attracted by their groans, and Loew was found in the throes of death, while Stone was sitting on the floor in a comatose condition. The police believe that the young men were injured in initial ceremonies practiced upon them by a college fraternity on Saturday. They seem to have been given some potion to drink, which had a disastrous result. The president of the college society is under arrest, but he denies that the initiation was in any manner responsible for the misfortune of the young men.

What will the dismissal of three cadets from Annapolis, and these two cases, the hazing business starts off uncommonly badly this season.

A new attempt to preserve as a literary shrine, as it were, the cottage at Fordham, N. Y., which was occupied by Edgar A. Poe from 1844-48, is being made. In this connection a number of letters that were written to the promoters of a former scheme of this kind, have been published. Edmund Gosse, James Bryce, Walter Besant, R. D. Blackmore, Cardinal Gibbons, Edwin Arnold, Benjamin Harrison, Theodore Roosevelt and William McKinley were among those who wrote approvingly. C. E. Norton and late John J. Ingalls would give no countenance to the project. Ingalls' letter was very vitriolic. He denounced Poe as a mean, cowardly soul and no poet; Poe's verses he spoke of as "mechanical tricks."

It is fortunate for Poe that the judgment of Ingalls is not that of the literary world.

Mr. "Al" Adams, who has been known as the "policy king" of New York, and who is now in Sing Sing serving a term of imprisonment, is said to be the owner of real estate to the value of \$400,000. What is very strange about all this is that he is allowed to conduct the business relating to his property management from Sing Sing prison. Once a week business letters are referred to him there, and he is permitted to give such directions to his agents as he wishes to. A still greater wonder is how a man worth \$400,000 was ever landed in Sing Sing.

There have been so far about 723 yellow fever cases at Laredo, Tex., and of these 66 have terminated fatally. The epidemic has been very widespread in that little town, but the mortality has been light compared what it used to be when all that section of country was often scourged by this disease. At the present time it is believed that 500 cases of fever exist in Laredo.

Your Uncle Grover Cleveland is much pleased with the gains which Democrats made in the late elections. He styles himself "an old-fashioned Democrat," and speaks of the Democratic party as "our party." Mr. Bryan will please take notice.

Uncle Joe Cannon, the new Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hon. John Sharp Williams, the Democratic House leader, both came from good old North Carolina stock.

The observant historian will not fail to make a note of the fact that the Democratic victories that were won last week were in localities where Colonel Bryan did not speak.

It is needless to say that the Danville small boy failed to amen the prayers of the sanctified band which prayed Barnum and Bailey's circus out of the town.

What's the matter with making a complete job of it by annexing Cuba, Panama and Canada, all under one bill, by the extra session of Congress?

Danville is a winner. It prayed the circus out of town and then gathered in the shekels the country folks had brought to invest in tickets.

If Panama gets the canal grant that Colombia lost, she can set up shop without working a day or borrowing a cent.

South American and Central American revolutions have started out to keep Uncle Sam's navy pretty busy.

Two Legislatures in one winter is something the average Virginia tax-payer never made calculation for.

Senator Barksdale may look for considerable hammering on the purity end of his pure election law.

"What are we here for?" is the question with which Congressmen saluted Congressmen yesterday.

Gentlemen of the Legislature, you are welcome. Take seats and get right down to business.

Mr. T. Johnson, of Ohio, still refuses to offer the usual motion to make it unanimous.

A new Mayor of Geneva, N. Y., has just been elected by one vote—1,24 to 1,23.

"The glorious October sun" saved some of its best ticks to lend to November.

**MUNWONS'**  
Which SOAP  
Hazel  
Is a baby's soap.  
Is a lady's soap.  
Is a gentleman's soap.  
Is a soap for everybody who wants the best toilet soap ever made.

Trend of Thought  
In Dixie Land

Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun: "The general public is not half as much interested in Mr. Bristow's million word report as it would be to learn that one bomber had been landed in the penitentiary."

Birmingham Age-Herald: "Pig iron is moving rapidly, and New York is Democratic. This news is good enough for one day."

Atlanta Constitution: "Watch for Senator Morgan's Isthmian Canal resolution as soon as he can get the floor after Congress convenes. It will be like the entrance of a cop in the midst of a crap game."

Atlanta Journal: "Whatever may be Senator Gorman's personal aims and ambitions at this juncture, his fellow Democrats all over the United States are regarding him with respect and admiration. His latest speech, in which he took occasion to deny removal of the political hide of President Roosevelt, has emphasized and, it might be said, enlarged the feeling of admiration for him in his party's ranks."

Columbia State: "Tammany is ace-high, and the Democrats will be forced to draw to it next year."

## North Carolina Sentiments.

The Durham Herald asks: "Now that it is admitted that tobacco is higher, will some one explain who is responsible for it?"

The Charlotte Observer says: "From all points of the compass the signs are that things are coming Cleveland's way, and if he is nominated next year and accepts the nomination—a prime condition in the situation—the Democratic party will have the pleasure of celebrating another victory."

The Raleigh Post says: "The truth must be repeated, this cotton crop is short, very short at best. If not better, it will be a decade. And this, following three short crops, with an increasing world demand, carries its own comment and suggestions."

The Raleigh News-Observer says: "The discussion precipitated as to whether North Carolina or Virginia furnished the troops to the Confederate army will not cause any rupture of the friendly feeling that has always subsisted between the two States."

The Greensboro Telegram says: "It is stated that the liquor dealers have considered their determination to make a test of the constitutionality of the Watta law. The boys seem to be on the run all around, though a corrupt board of aldermen in Greensboro enabled them to regain lost ground to a degree."

## A Few Foreign Facts.

Of the strikes in Great Britain last year \$3,917 were successful, 35,615 unsuccessful and 41,045 accepted compromise.

In the Tien Tsin District during the last eleven months over 1,100 captured brigands have been summarily beheaded after a brief examination by the Chinese authorities.

There is conclusive evidence to show that in one unbroken nocturnal flight the European bird known as the northern bluebird passes from Central Africa to the German Sea, a distance of 1,400 miles, making the journey in nine hours.

At Reikjavik, the capital of Iceland, the theatre is maintained by the municipality. Ibsen and Bjornson are favorite dramatists, but "Richard's" is the play presented at Syðisfjord, one of the northernmost cities, fifteen times, of course, in the Icelandic language.

It is calculated that in the Bay of Bengal the water lies at a level exceeding that of the Indian Ocean by fully 300 feet, and that of the Pacific Ocean along the coast of South America may be heaped up as much as 2,000 feet higher than the waters in the opposite Atlantic.

These water mountains depend upon the attraction of great mountain masses, the Bay of Bengal upon the Himalayas and the South Pacific upon the American Andes.

## Personal and General.

Secretary Moody says 80 per cent. of the men in our navy are native born Americans.

Indiana has just come into possession, through a purchase made by State Librarian Henry, of a valuable set of autograph letters that is intended to be the nucleus of a great historical collection that the State will make.

Henry Grenville Montgomery, of London, is in New York arranging for a visit of members of the British Institute of Clay Workers to the United States. All of the brick manufacturing centers in this country will be visited by these gentlemen, and American methods will be studied.

The Boston and Cambridge branches of the Alliance Française this week tendered a reception and dinner to three distinguished guests—to His Excellency Mr. J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador; James I. Hyde, of New York, founder of the federation; and Mr. Andre Michel, who has come from Paris to lecture to the society.

## THE CHIPMAN PROCESS.

Mr. Chipman Replies to the Letters Recently Published Here.

New York, Nov. 8.  
Editor of The Times-Dispatch: "Sir,—We take it for granted that the object of the letters published in the newspapers is to enlighten the people of Richmond upon the merits and demerits of the Chipman process. This being the case, we would like to state that in no case have settling basins been a success where used in connection with water such as James River water. While it is true that a certain amount of the mud does settle, the fine clay or silt, which constitutes the largest part of the matter present in the water, and which also causes the turbidity, is not affected, but remains suspended in the water. And especially will be the true if the settling basins, as is now proposed, are placed on the bank of the river where they will receive the full sweep of the wind, which will keep the water agitated.

The argument has been put forward that the settling basins could be used to store up a supply of clear water

to be used when the James River was muddy, but as the record shows that the James River is clear barely sixty days in the year, and as the basins are to hold only twenty-one days' supply, we fail to see the force of the argument.

It was also stated that it would take 20,000 gallons of water to clean each of these basins, besides the expense for labor in cleaning them out. We appreciate the fact that the contract was let for these basins before the Water Board knew of our system, but we were given to understand that they could adopt anything that proved to be better. At the request of certain members of the faculty, we gave a demonstration at the University College of Medicine, and since then our process has been subjected to severe criticism by experts. Messrs. Froehling and Robertson, of Richmond, have propounded several pertinent questions in regard to the Chipman process of purifying water. First, they ask: 'Does it do work better than existing and proven methods?' By 'existing and proven methods,' I infer that they mean the use of alum sulphate as a coagulant. We contend that the Chipman process does do the work quicker and better than alum treatment, and in proof of this let us compare the two methods briefly and their respective results. In the alum process, alum as sulphate is added to the water, and if the work is carried on in an intelligent and economical way, the amount of alum added per gallon of the water must vary in accordance with the condition of the water. This in itself would be a great objection to alum treatment, and would cause no little trouble in the practical workings of the same. The alumum combines with the carbonic acid of the carbonates of calcium that is in the water, forming aluminum carbonate, which breaks up, carbonic acid gas going off, and water being taken up, to form aluminum hydrate. This gelatinous hydrate has the power of coagulating the suspended matter in the water, including a large proportion of the bacteria, the decomposition of the alum to form the hydrate is slow, however, and there is formed at the same time, sulphuric acid. This sulphuric acid combines with the calcium, increasing the hardness of the water, or in case there is not sufficient calcium or other suitable base, the sulphuric acid remains in the water free, rendering it unsuitable for domestic supply. When distributed through the iron pipes, it attacks the iron, rusting the pipes and giving rise to all the disagreeable consequences of an iron bearing water. The result of this process is that, whereas the suspended matter, including a large proportion of the bacteria, has been coagulated in such a state, that it can be filtered off, there remains in the water sulphuric acid, either in free state or combined. As a matter of fact, James River water contains a small amount of lime, and if enough alum is added to produce coagulation in the same time required by the Chipman process, the result will be that sulphuric acid will be left in the water in such a quantity that, in the Chipman process, by means of our composition plates and a small electric current, we produce a hydrate which coagulates the suspended matter and bacteria, and do not add to the water any acid or objectionable element.

The second question is: 'Does it add to the water any substance or substances prejudicial to health?' Numbers of tests have been made upon water after treatment by the Chipman process, including one of the James River water made by Mr. Hurt, a chemist with the Department of Agriculture. The analysis and tests show that no soluble salt or substances prejudicial to health have been added to the water. We are at a loss to account for the statement of Messrs. Froehling and Robertson, that: 'In rather less than one gallon of it examined by us, we found strong traces of tin.' We can state positively that there was no tin, absolutely none, in the composition of the electrodes used at Richmond. We are not obliged, according to the limitations of our patent, to use all metals mentioned therein, nor in the exact proportions specified.

The next question is: 'Does it produce any change in the natural constituents of the water which make it less suitable for domestic use?' We claim to remove the suspended matter, the bacteria, leaving the water clear and containing sufficient inorganic salts to render it ideal for drinking and manufacturing purposes. The total solids in James River water treated by our process, and the James River water filtered through porous stone only differed 60.100 of one grain per gallon, so it is evident that the natural constituents of the water have not been disturbed, and a further analysis of the two waters showed that the silica, alumina and iron, lime, magnesia, soda and potash are practically the same.

The last question is: 'Does it do more economically than other recognized processes?' The question of economy we leave to your own judgment to decide. We state that we can install a plant in Richmond for the initial cost of \$100,000, and that the cost of running said plant will be about \$2.50 per million gallons. Estimates have been given you by other parties which may be compared with our figures.

When we appeared before the Water Board, we were given to understand that the contract for the settling basins could not be cancelled, and that the only way our process could be taken up was after it had been proved that the settling basins were a failure. We stated at the College of Medicine demonstrations that we were not there to sell the city a plant nor to negotiate for one, but that the demonstration was purely for scientific purposes.

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Editor of The Times-Dispatch: "Sir,—In a recent communication to your paper, Captain Ashe, in commenting on Judge Christian's late report to the Grand Camp Confederate Veterans, says in regard to the battle of Bethel: 'The only life sacrificed on the altar of our sacred cause was that of a North Carolina soldier.' As a participant at that engagement, I desire to say that whilst it is true the 'brunt of the first clash of battle' belongs as much to the battle of North Carolina, it is not true that young Wyatt was a North Carolinian. He was a Virginian, of Virginia soil, in the city of Richmond.

At the time hostilities commenced he was a resident of North Carolina, and enlisted in the First North Carolina Regiment, but had applied for a transfer to the Fifteenth Virginia Infantry, and the same day he was granted such a transfer, and occurred in which he lost his life. So that, as a matter of fact, the first blood shed in the first pitched battle of the war was Virginia blood, on Virginia soil.

We do not wish to detract from the gallantry of our North Carolina comrades, who fought so courageously on so many hard-fought fields, but it is the battle of Bethel that was made on our right and was repulsed by the Virginia Life Guard Company B, Fifteenth Virginia Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart. The assault was then made by the enemy on our left, and was gallantly repulsed by Colonel Hill's First North Carolina Regiment; but the glory of the victory of Bethel belongs as much to the battle from the Fifteenth Virginia and the Richmond Howitzers, as to our comrades from the Old North State, this controversy and attempted detracting by comparison is to be regretted. When all did so well and fought to the last, there should be no invidious comparisons, and such discussions should be deprecated.

J. S. B.  
Richmond, Va., Nov. 7th.

## Property Transfers.

Richmond—Jennie B. and B. H. Gilbert to Mrs. Mary F. Volland, 31-1/2 feet on north side of China Street, 68 feet west of Beldydes, \$1,000.  
James G. Whitlock to Joseph and Mollie M. B. 100 feet on east side of P. S. 80-10-12 feet west of Twenty-seventh, \$500.  
Henric-C. W. Davis and wife in Emma T. White, 10 feet on north side of China Street, 80 feet west of Randolph, \$300.  
George Hermann and wife to John L. Jones, 2-7/8 acres about 3 miles east of Richmond, \$150.  
J. C. Perkins and wife to Henry S. Waller, 18-1/4 feet on east side of Twenty-second Street, northeast corner R, subject to deed of trust for \$25,000.

## POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Elliot Norton.

No. 26.

## The Solitary Reaper.

BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

William Wordsworth was born April 7, 1770 in Cumberland County, England and on April 23, 1850, surrounded by his friends, he died the poet laureate of England. His early poems were not remarkable, and though his work was ridiculed by the great Edinburgh Review, Wordsworth held fast to his own, and Coleridge under the nick name of "The Lake School," yet his fame grew sure and steady. His claims were proved by his own life and his poetry. He was a true poet, and his poetry is a true reflection of his life. He was a true poet, and his poetry is a true reflection of his life. He was a true poet, and his poetry is a true reflection of his life.



BEHOLD her, single in the field,  
Yon solitary Highland lass!  
Reaping and singing by herself;  
Stop here, or gently pass!  
Alone she cuts and binds the grain,  
And sings a melancholy strain;  
O listen! for the vale profound  
Is overflowing with the sound.

No nightingale did ever chant  
More welcome notes to weary bands  
Of travelers in some shady haunt,  
Among Arabian sands;  
A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard  
In springtime from the cuckoo-bird,  
Breaking the silence of the seas  
Among the farthest Hebrides.

(Will no one tell me what she sings?—  
Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow  
For old, unhappy, far-off things,  
And battles long ago;  
Or is it some more humble lay,  
Familiar matter of to-day?  
Some natural sorrow, loss or pain,  
That has been, and may be again?

Whatever the theme the maiden sang  
As if her song could have no ending,  
I saw her singing at her work,  
And o'er the sickle bending:—  
I listened motionless and still;  
And, as I mounted up the hill,  
The music in my heart I bore,  
Long after it was heard no more.

Poems you ought to know begin in The Times-Dispatch Sunday, October 11, 1903. One is published each day.

HANDSOME  
**SCRAP BOOKS**  
TO PRESERVE THE  
POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW  
15c Each. BY MAIL 42c.  
TIMES-DISPATCH BUSINESS OFFICE.

information; but as several parties present by their questions opened the door for this agitation for city supply, we simply state that we are ready to submit a proposition that we will, through the Water Board when we know their requirements, and to give a public or private demonstration for their benefit, also to have the water analyzed by their chemists and ours before witnesses, and if found satisfactory, then to negotiate a contract. Otherwise we fail to see what good this newspaper controversy will do.

We appreciate the interest shown by the faculty of the College of Medicine in inviting us to give this demonstration before them,